St. Louis district, was held recently at St. Pierce presiding. The statement of the showed a balance in favor of the concern of The business transacted was not of much

public interest.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York, on Thursday the 7th inst., Dr. Thomas Cock, one of the vice presidents, in the chair, assisted by Wm. B. Crosby and Benj. L. Swan, esqs. Rev. Dr. Krebs read the 90th psalm and offered a prayer. Five new societies were recognised: two in Missouri, one in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, and one in Massachusetts. Communications were received from agents of the society, showing the state of the work in various parts of the country; from Rev. L. S. Jacoby, with encouraging accounts from Germany; from Rev. M. S. Culbertson, of Shanghai, China, in behalf of the bible committee appointed by this board, asking an appropriation of funds to print the translation of the Pentateuch and the New Testament; from Rev. P. U. Hunt, Madras, sending an account of the Scriptures printed and distributed at that place; from the French and Foreign Bible Society, in regard to the continued opening for the circulation of the Scriptures in France.

Grants were made of French and English Bibles for distribution at Guadaloupe; to Miss Kilpatrick for a mission school in Africa; books in various languages for sale and distribution by captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for destitute schools at the West; numerous grants for the supply of the destitute where there are no auxiliary societies; Bibles in Spanish and English, for Vera Cruz; fitty-seven yolumes in raised letters were granted to the blind; and \$1,000 in cash appropriated to the Minstonary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for printing and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Germany.

Increase of Students for the Ministry.—The New York

crease of Students for the Ministry.—The New York ugelist states that more than lifty new students have received at the Union Theological Seminary in that At Andover the class entering this autumn is larger in for several years last past. It numbers something over ty. The middle class number thirty-eight, and the ier class thirty-seven—whole number one hundred and teen, or about that, with the expectation, it is under-ed, of some additional increase. Princeton, and the leading institutions of the various ns, also report largely increased classes.

denominations, also report largely increased classes.

The Massachusetts Association of the New Church held its annual meeting at East Bridgewater on Thursday, the 7th inst. The temple was filled to overflowing, every aisle being full, and there were quite a number who could not enter the doors. It was truly gratifying, says the Messenger, to witness such a meeting of interested receivers of the doctrines, most of whom had come from a distance, leaving their secular duties and assembling on a week day for mutual encouragement and the performance of purely spiritual uses. The president of the association, Rev. Thomas Worcester, being absent, the meeting was called to order by Rev. T. B. Hayward, of Brookline, when Rev. Joseph Pettee, of Abington, was elected president pro tem. The association then took a recess for public worship, at which Rev. Warren Goddard, of North Bridgewater, officiated. At the conclusion of the reliic worship, at which Rev. Warren Goddard, of North Bridgewater, officiated. At the conclusion of the reli-gious services, the association came to order for business, and reports were read by the delegates from the various societies. Reports were also made by the several com-nittees, which caused some discussion; and lectures were also delivered by some of the clergymen present, which were listened to with marked attention. The business of ciation having been completed, they adjourned

the association having been completed, they adjourned the same evening.

American Bible Union.—The ninth anniversary of the American Bible Union has been held recently at the Broome street Baptist church, in New York.

Rev. E. Parmly, treasurer, read his annual report. He stated that the society had passed through the late financial crisis without getting into debt. The contributions during the year have been mostly in small sums, from \$3 to \$5 each. Considerable expense had been incurred on the translations into German and Spanish, but the principal expense has been upon English translations. The receipts of the year, including a balance of \$249 on hand last year, have been \$35,376 26; which has been expended in the work of the society, except a balance of \$68 now on hand. The expense on English Scriptures has been \$17,561; on German Scriptures, \$749; and on Spanish Scriptures, \$436.

Mr. Wyckoff, the secretary, read the annual report of the managers. It refers at great length to the visit of Dr. Hackett to Athens, whither he has been sent by the society, under the belief that an intimate acquaintance with the modern Greek language will aid in translating the New Testament. No book has been matured for the press, and will not be until Dr. Hackett's return. The Spanish Testament of the society has received the unqualified approbation of eminent Castilian scholars; and accounts have been received of the conversion of more than twenty Italians through the Italian Testament published by the Union.

National Convention of Chrystians.—A quadrennial conversion of Chrystians.—A quadrennial conversion of Chrystians.

lished by the Union.

National Convention of Chrystians.—A quadrennial convention of Chrystians met on the 11th inst. at Clinton Hall, New York. They met to transact all business of a general nature as a religious denomination. They have six or eight presses, which it is proposed to consolidate into one or more, which will also come up. They propose also to establish a Tract House.

The Chrystians arose in this country about the beginning of the present century, simultaneously in New England, North Carolina, and the West. Their principles are that there was no authoritative creed or rule of action but the Bible; no leader but Christ; no name but Chrystian, and they fellowship all Chrystians. Their conventions are quadrennial, made up of delegates from their local conferences. They are Unitarian in sentiment.

The denomination now numbers about 250,000 members, with some sixty conferences, and not far from fifteen hundred ministers.

An Old MS. Found.—Recently, while looking over some old books and manuscripts which lay neglected in the house where the Franciscans lived, in Trenchard street, Bristol, a perfect copy of the Hereford Missal, which has been in vain searched for by antiquarians for centuries, was discovered, and, through Mr. Maskell, sent up to the British Museum, which has purchased the rare and interesting relic for £300. We believe there is not another Hereford Missal in a perfect state extant.

A Chargh in New Bullows wished to vaice \$250 for the

A Church in New Bedford wished to raise \$250 for the Sabbath-school library. At the morning service on Sunday they appointed one of the influential brethren to fix upon a plan. In the intermission he took his pencil and marked against every brother's name the sum which he thought he ought to give. At the close of the afternoon service he read the list, stating that if any one had been assessed too much or not enough he must speak. Suffice to say silence prevailed in the assembly, and in fifteen minutes the sum was raised.

Mr. James Pratt, rector of St. Stephen's church, Port-land, has received an invitation to fill the vacancy in the Episcopal church, Philadelphia, occasioned by the decease of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

Episcopal church, Philadelphia, occasioned by the decease of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

The Meeting-house in Hingham, Mass., is said to be the oldest house of worship in New England, it having been erected in 1681. "With the exception that two unimportant additions of porches have been made to it," says the Boston Journal, "the edifice has served the parish until the present day, and from present appearances will answer the same purposes many years."

Res. Done Van Olinda, pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, at Fonda, N. Y., died on Sabbath, September 19, in the 59th year of his age. A gradual decline of the physical powers, extending through nearly a whole year, brought him to his grave. He passed through great exhaustion and consequent suffering for the last three weeks of his life, which he bore with perfect Christian submission.

THE DROSCHKY.

The real Russian or Moscow droschiy is simply a clothcovered bench upon clumay C springs on four wheels,
with a little perch in from which the driver betarides.
You, the passenger, may seat yourself astride or sideways
on the bench. It may, perhaps, serve to give a more
definite and pictorial idea of the droschiy if it describe it
as a combination of clongated side-saddle (such as are
provided for the rising generation, and endured by longsuffering donkeys in the vicinity of the Spaniards. Tavern
at Hampstead) and an Irish outside car. The abominable
joilting, dirt, and discomfort of the whole crasy vehicle
forcibly recall, too, that Hibernian institution. There is
a leathern paracratte on either side to prevent the mud
from the wheels flying up into your face, and the bases of
these paracrottes serve as steps to mount, and a slight
protection in the way of footing against your tumbling
out of the ram-shackle concern into the mud; but the
imbeeliity or malevolence of the droschky outer the Russian
stones, your feet keep up an incessant and involuntary
skating shuffle on this accurated pewter pavement.

There is nothing to hold on by, save the driver, and
a sort of saddle-punmel turned the wrong way at the
binder end of the bench; the droschky rocks from side
to side threatening to tip over altogether at every moment. You mutter, you pray, you perspire; your hooked
ingers seek little inequalities of the bench to grapa at,
as Claude Frollos tried to claw at the stone copings
when he fell from the tower of Notre Dame; you are
joilted, you are bumped, you are sacrificed, you are dislocated; and all this while your feet are keeping up the
diabolical goose-step on the pewter beneath. Annthema,
Maranatha if there be a strong north wind blowing,
(Boreas has his own way, even in the height of summer,
in Petersburgh, and your hat be tempted to desert your
head and go cut on the loose! There is such a human,
or, perhaps, fiendish perversity in hats when they blow
out-such a mean, malignant, cruel, and cupricious p

that their young men, desirous of dating reasons in each tation, were, to prevent accidents, bound to their mettlesome steeds with cords. I think it would be expedient when a foreigner takes his first airing in a droschky to tie him to the bench, or at least to nail his coat tail thereto. The born Russians, curiously, seem to prefer these perilous vehicles to the more comfortable droschkies. They seldom avail themselves of the facility of bestriding the narrow bench, Colossus like, but sit jauntily sideways, tapping that deadly pewter with their boot-tips as confidently and securely as the Amazons who scour through the tan at the hyppodrome on bare-backed steeds. Ladies, even, frequently patronize these breakers on wheels. It is a sight to see their skirts spreading their white bosoms to the gale, like ship's canvas; a prettier sight to watch their dainty foot pit-a-patting on that pewter of peril I have before denounced. When a lady and gentleman mount one of these droschkies, and are, I presume, on tolerably brotherly and sisterly terms, it seems to be accepted as a piece of cosily etiquette for the lady to sit in the gentleman's lap.

While waiting at a house door for a fare engaged therein, or at any other time that he is not absolutely compelled to be driving, the Ischoostchik has a habit of abandoning the splash-board, and reclining at full length on his back on the droschky bench, there to smoke peacefully, oblivious of slavery, unmindful of the sick. To the full length of his trunk would be perhaps a more correct expression, for the bench is only long enough for his body down to the knees; and his big-booted legs dangle comfortably down among the wheels. He will sleep here, in the sun, in the rain, in weather hot and cold; and, were it not for casual passengers and the ever-pursuing police officer, he would so sleep, I believe, till dooms-day. There is one inconvenience to the future occupant of the droschky in this: that, inasmuch as it is pleasant in a hotel to have your bed warmed, there are differen must out-ragged, dirty, greasy, and swarming with ver-

THE AMERICAN CHESS-PLAYER.

MORPHY IN PARIS.

[From the London News, September 30.] [From the London News, September 30.]

The extraordinary fact of playing eight games at the same time without seeing the board was performed on Monday, at the Café de la Régence, by Mr. Morphy, the young American player. The portion of the Café de la Régence more particularly appropriated to the use of chess amateurs was open as usual to the public, and in it sat the eight gentlemen who consented to be Mr. Morphy's antagonists. The other part of the Café, further sat the eight gentlemen who consented to be Mr. Morphy's antagonists. The other part of the Cafe, further on, and in which two billiard tables are placed, was appointed to the use of the blindfold player, who sat at the end, with his back to the public. A certain line was marked out, beyond which only two gentlemen could pass, M. Journoud and M. Arnous de Riviere, who had undertaken to announce the moves on both sides. The latter gentleman officiated for the four first players, MM. Baucher, Bierwith, Bornemann, and Guibert, and the former for the last four, MM. Lequesne, Potier, Preti, and Seguin. At half-past 12, the combatants having taken their places in the presence of about 250 lovers of the noble game, the play commenced by Mr. Morphy taking the move, and signifying that in every one of the eight cases he played KP2. Some of his opponents replied by the similar move, whilst others played differently, so as to lead to what is called irregular openings. The play then went on without interruption for not less than ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment. The definitive result was that the blindfold player won six of the games, and drew two, his opponents being vanquished in the following order: MM. Preti (after seven hours and a half,) Potier, Baucher, Bornemann, Bierwith, and Seguin, (at half-past 10.) The two players who succeeded in drawing their games were MM. Luquesne and Guibert. At the end of this wonderful exhibition Mr. Morphy did not appear much fatigued. MR. MORPHY'S ANTAGONIST.

ton to a content for superiority, each challenge being declined, and this constant refusal was regarded by many
as a tacit attestation of the German's superiority. During the years 1849 and 1850 Harrwitz visited the principal cities of Eegland and Sootland, and everywhere created a perfect furore by his blindfold performances. He
played two games simultaneously, and in every instance
but one was successful. He possessed to a remarkable
degree the qualities of the blindfold player, and, until
the appearance of Morphy and Paulsen, never had a rival,
excepting, perhaps, the celebrated Kieseritzky.

A few years ago Harrwitz met the world-renowned
Lowenthal at London. A match was arranged between
them, and the winner of the first eleven games, it was
decided, would be victor. In the beginning of the buttaglia, Lowenthal won a considerable number of games,
and it was therefore generally thought that he would be
the conqueror. Then it was that Harrwitz's energy, perseverance, and tenacity shone conspicuously—not allowing his antagonist to score a single game of the last
twenty played, and finally winning the match. The score
at the end of this stubbornly-contested match stood, if we
remember rightly:

Harrwitz 11. Lowenthal 10. Drawn 12. Harrwitz 11. Lowenthal 10. Drawn 12.

At the Manchester meeting last year, Harrwitz was in attendance, and although he lost to Anderssen in the tournament, he afterwards took a brillant recencie, winning three straight games of that celebrated player. A match was in course of arrangement between him and his old adversary, Lowenthal, but, by some mishap, it fell through, the first game only being played, which, after ten hours, was given up as drawn. It is said that, of about thirty games played by Harrwitz against the best players at the Manchester meeting, he lost only one.

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT THE NASH-VILLE FAIR GROUNDS.

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT THE NASHVILLE FAIR GROUNDS.

[From the Nashville Union, Oct. 14.]

The fair ground was yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the scene of a terrible affray, which resulted in the death of one man and the mortal wounding of two or three others. It occurred on the promenade back of the upper the of seats, and created the greatest excitement imaginable. So unexpected was it to those in attendance upon the fair that it was impossible to ascertain the facts attending the sanguinary affair, and we can only give the most intelligible narrative we could deduce from the mass of contradictory reports which were flying with almost lightning mpidity over the grounds.

It appears that a feud of a very bitter nature has for some time existed between John, James, and Sandy Owen, sons of Everett Owen, of Williamson country, and Sam. and Geo. W. Cowan, sons of Mr. Owen's wife by a former husband. Sam. Cowan met Jas. Owen, who had his wife leaning upon his arm, at the fair yesterday morning, and spat in his face. Shortly afterwards James and Sandy Owen met Sam. Cowan on the promenade back of the upper seats, when Sandy Owen commenced an attack upon Cowan with a stick. Cowen then drew a pistol and shot Owen through the heart, killing him instantly, and simultaneously the friends of the parties interfered, making a vigorous and fearful use of sticks. During the melee that ensued, four or five, or perhaps six, additional shots were sired. When the combatants were separated, it was ascertained that Jas. Owen was shot in the hand, through the thigh, and in the back above the hips, ranging into the lungs. It was thought his wounds were mortal, and that he could not survive until this morning. Upon bringing Sam. Cowan to the city, it was ascertained that he was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, the ball having entered the upper part of the forehead and ranged backward, where it lodged.

Gen. Jeel A. Battle was horribly mangled about the head from blows inflicted by sticks, among others Mr. W. A Davis. It is a miracle

AN ENGLISH COLLIERY ON FIRE.

[From the London News, October 2.] The catastrophe which we are about to chronicle took place at "Page Bank," one of the Byers' Green collieries. Page Bank is about four miles from West Hartlepool.

It seems that the "night shift" had gone in at two o'clock on Thursday, numbering from forty to seventy men and boys. With them was an overman named John Mould. This man's duties ceased at 8, a. m., at which time he had completed a thorough inspection of the workings, and had arrived at the bottom of the shaft ready to be relieved by his successor. The second overman, named Thomas Kellett, arrived at the pit mouth about the same time, and was lowered. On his way down he smelt or saw fire in the wood-work, and reported the fact to Mould. Accordingly, they sent information round the works, requesting the men to assemble at the bottom of the shaft, and, in the mean time, began themselves to ascend for the purposes of inspection. Mould rode inside the "cage" or box which holds the small-coal wagon in its ascent and descent, and Kellett sat on the outside. catastrophe which we are about to chronicle nt and descent, and Kellett sat on the or They had, it would appear, been drawn up a considerable distance—ten fathoms or more—when some portion of the brattice, which had been set free by the fire, fell, and knocked poor Kellett from his seat, thus precipitating him to the bottom, and in all probability killing him. Mould was drawn to the top and immediately gave an alorm but the fire suddenly got such hold that it was Mould was crawn to the top and immediately gave an alarm, but the fire suddenly got such hold that it was impossible to render any assistance to the men below, although their cries for help could be distinctly heard. The fire very soon got hold of the "spears" or wooden arms and piston of the pumping-engine, and thus this was brought to a stand-still. The flames rushed up the pit and burnt a considerable portion of the wood-work over the mounts and expense when this had been extincialled.

and burnt a considerable portion of the wood-work over its mouth, and, even when this had been extinguished, the dense smoke issuing from the pit gave terrible indica-tion of the fire that still raged below.

The engines arrived in a short space of time, and pumped a great volume of water from the river Wear, which was directed to the burning timber, and also to the drift, the coal in which was found to have ignited. It was probably when the fire reached this drift that the explosion spoken of took place. Had the fire originated from an explosion in the works, it is difficult to see how Mould could be ignorant of it, or how he could have escaped, the brattices being certainly on fire when Kellett was going down, and therefore before Mould began to ascend.

caped, the brattices being certainly on the when keneral was going down, and therefore before Mould began to ascend.

The incidents of this day were of an invarying description, and so also of the night. Dense volumes of smoke continued to be emitted, so dense that the repeated attempts of men to get any distance down the pit were quite fruitless. Brattice cloth was put over the pit mouth, with a view to creating an artificial current, but there was little hope that this would be of any avail, the introduction of fresh air only making the fire burn more fiercely, without relieving the poor fellows down below.

The idea of the engineers was that they will be able in time to cut off the fire in the drift from that in the shait, and that the latter will then exhaust itself. There is, however, the possibility that the coal in the workings will take fire, if it has not done so already; and still further there is the certainty that in five days at the most the whole colliery will be full of water, the quantity ordinarily pumped out being nearly 30,000 gallons per hour, and the pumping engines being totally disabled.

As to the chances of escape for the poor fellows in the pit, opinions vary. The viewers rest upon the fact that the workings cover eighty acres, and that these workings are a sufficient magazine of air to sustain life for several days. But this area will every hour be diminished by water; and other experienced men are of opinion that the descent of carbonic acid gas will be so considerable as speedily to destroy life, whilst the pitnen say that the air in the workings is itself little better than chokedamp.

The fire must, as it appears, have originated from the

A VOLUNTEER BULL FIGHT.

I remember once seeing, when a lad at school, a fight between two buills. Although I could not have been more than eight years of age, I shall never forget the speciacle. It happened in this wise: Close by the school-house—a very unpretending edities it was—ran a deep and rapid river. Across it had been thrown a high wooden bridge, the hand-railing of which time, and the winds, and the weather, had entirely destroyed. The land on the opposite dies of the stream was owned by different persons and farmed by them respectively. One bright summer day—I remember it as it were yesterday—the hour of agoon had arrived, and a froitesome, fun-seeking troop of school-boys were let loose for an hour's recreation.

All at once the bellowing and roaring of two builts, that had broken out of their enclosure on each side of the river, attracted our attention. The animals were not yet in sight of each other, but were approaching along the highway at a rate of speed which would cause them to meet near the centre of the high bridge which I have described, and beneath which, at some thirty feet, ran the river, between steep banks. The more dating of us gathered near the bridge, lining it, to see the anticipated right. We were not disappointed. Nearer and nearer they approached, the proud, pawing combatants. Basan never produced two brates of fererer aspect. They lashed their sides with their talls, they tore the ground with their feet. Occasionally they kneeled down, trying to gore the earth with their thorns. And as yet they were concaled, each from the other, by the ascent of the bridge at either end.

Presently, as they simultaneously ascended the respective abutments, they came full in sight of each other. The roar was mutual and actually tremendous the product of the control of the control of their human miniators. Front to front, their horns locked, every muscle strained, they were fighting as only build can fight. It seemed an even match. Now one would press back, his opponent a few paces, and presently you would hear quick,

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.

Two dangerous rocks have lately been discovered one mile and a half southwest of the light-house near New Haven, Connecticut. They are about ten yards apart, and have but 12½ feet of water upon them at low tide. Notice has been given that after the 1st of January next vessels approaching or passing light vessels of the United States in foggy or thick weather will be warned of their proximity by the alternate ringing of a bell and sounding of a fog horn on board of the light vessel, at intervals not exceeding five minutes.

A light vessel has been stationed 1½ mile from the south part of Handkerchief shoal, off Monomoy Point, Massachusetts. She will show a fixed light of the natural color. The shoal bears N. by W. ½ W. from the vessel.

a berth of half a mile, when rounding it to ente road, so as to avoid this danger.

Hereafter the outer end of the works of a new wooder

jetty in course of construction at the entrance of the old harbor of Holyhead will be indicated as they advance by two red lights, 20 feet apart, and each 5 feet above the level of the jetty. The work is to be extended in a N. E. direction from the Pier-head light-house, and its entire length will be 500 feet.

A light-vessel has been moored on the eastern side of the North Hinder Bank, on the coast of Holland, from

which a fixed white light is exhibited forty feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather a distance of about 11 miles; also, a bell-beacon vessel near the northeast part of Schouwen bank.

of Schouwen bank.

A fixed white light is now exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Rovallera point, Port Cudillero, in the province of Oviedo, Bay of Biscay. It is 94 teet above the level of the sea, and visible ten miles.

A fixed white light is also exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Cape Cullera, in the province of Valencia, Spain, which is visible from the deck of a vessel in clear weather at a distance of fifteen miles.

THE STEAM PLOUGH.

The State board of agriculture of Illinois offered a pre mium of \$5,000 for a steam plough, and at the recent Ohio State fair such an invention was exhibited. It was

land, has received as invisation to diff the vacancy in the Episcopal church, Philadelphia, concained by the deconationed by the deconationed by the deconationed by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia, concained by the deconation of the the Philadelphia, contained the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained the theory of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the deconation of the Philadelphia concained by the Philadelphia concained by the Philadelphia concained by the policy of the Philadelphia concained by the Philadelphia contained by the Philadelphia

The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States:

State, (Hon, John Appleton,) one chief curk, two versions later, and one librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the state Department and plomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of fore are accredited to this government. In it all diplomatic line sent from the department, and communications to commissis der treaties of boundaries, dec. are prepared, copied, and recent all of like character received are registered and filled, their being first cutered in an analytic table or tudex.

being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consilor Reunch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers, and answers to their deeparkthes and to teters from other persons saking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Dibburing Apost.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the department is charged.

The Tomosloter—His duties are to formish such translations as the department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequature are lasted.

department may require. He sino records the commissions of consuls and vice closuls, when not in English, upon which exequature are issued.

Clark of Appointments and Commissions.He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senale; makes out and records exequature, and records, when it English, the sommissions out which they are leaved. Has charge of the flowary.

Clark of the Rolls and Archive.He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution-throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which the day's assigned to the department; writing and answering all telters connected therewith, like charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authentications and Orgarights—He has charge of the scale of the United States and of the department, and prepares and staches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and indexes their titles; records all letters from the department, other than the deplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports, keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, recoived, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

ATTORNET GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCaimont, esq., chief clerk. The ordinary business of this office any be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the government, as called for by the President, by any beads of department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenais, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Quited States in which the government is concerned.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office are added at the present time the following, viz:

First. The direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

Second. The codification and revision of the laws of the District o. Columbia.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (Moss Kelly, ea.,...) two disbursing clerks, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. The Public Lands. The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Giftee. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from conformations of grants made by former governments by sales, donations, of grants for schools, nalitary bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Verginia military bountles, or Land Office, also, and its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Its principal officers are a recorder, chief clerk, principal clerk of surveys, besides a draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, and some 150 clerks of various grades.

2d. Pensione.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous have passed by Congress granting bounty hand or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and asbesquent wars in which the United States have been obaged. He has one chief clerk, (8, Cole, ea.,...) and a permanent corps consisting of some minety other clerks.

2d. Indiane.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, of Georgetown, D. C. He is provided with a chief clerk and abour affeen other subordinate clerks.

4th. Patent Qifice.—To this bureau is committed the execution and

mosty other clerks.

3d. Indiana.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, of Georgetown, D. C. He is provided with a chief clerk and about affect other subordinate clerk.

4th. Paleat Office.—To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of sall "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and insure that the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a chief clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal, and twelve assistant examiners of patents; now decon subordinate permanent clerks, heaides a considerable number of temporary employees. Hon. Joseph Holt is the Commissioner, and Samuel T. Shugert, eq., Chief Clerk.

Bestles these four principal branches of this new executive department, the organic act of 1840 transferred to it from the Treasury Bepartment the supervision of the accounts of the United States courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States courts, the management of the United States in the Bistrict of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States in the Bistrict of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the census of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insance of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insanc of the Commissioner of

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two compissioner of the customs, six auditors, treasurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast surveys.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb. Secretary of the Treasury, the public Characteristics of the Commodore of the bureau, four cierks, one civil engineer, and all the navy-yards, docks and wharves, building the content of the Characteristics of the common of the bureau, four cierks, one civil engineer, and the navy-yards, docks and wharves, building the content of the common of the bureau, four cierks, one civil engineer, and the navy-yards docks and wharves, building the content of the common of the bureau, four cierks, one civil engineer, and the navy-yards docks and wharves, building the content of the common of the

the same laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the establishment, the marine losspitals of the United States, and the control States. He superintendent the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine losspitals of the United States, and the outground of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

The Part Comptoller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of Keeping and rendering accounts for the circle and diplomathe service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptoller's Office.—J. M. Cutta, esq., Comptoller, and said revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptoller's Office.—J. M. Cutta, esq., Comptoller, and said revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commusioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the cutoms.—Samuel Ingham, esq. and rendering the accounts of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising the control of the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising cutom the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising cutom the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the balances arising cutom the cutoms revenue and directions and critices the building and repairing cutoms are controlled to the cutoms revenue and directions and circles the building and repairing cutoms.

Bureau of Construction, four clerks, and one draughtsman. The office of the bureau, sught circks, and our clerks, and our c

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one clorks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, citothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

sion thereon.

Third Ambitor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight clorks. He receives mid adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for herees and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

cons. and reports the ustances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen cierks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnet, esq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Camptroller for his decision thereon.

ment, and reports the balances to the First Comprehence of the State Department. Sieth Analiter's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, and liter of the Treasure of the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department, in sections are mast, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comprehen. He superintents the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on a postmacters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; the directs and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; the directs and sent moneys do to the department; instructing United States all such measures are may be an intorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys doe to the department; instructing United States all such measures are may be an intorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys doe to the department; instructing United States all such measures are may be an intorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys doe to the department; instructing United States all such measures are may be an intorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys doe to the department; instructing United States and sense and term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lastics and their property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Fost Office.—Gen. H. B. Craig coloniel of ordance; assistant, T. R. Woodraff; four clerks and one messenger. Toring the United States in payment of debts due the Fost Office.—Gen. H. B. Craig coloniel of ordance; assistant, T. R. Woodraff; four clerks and one messenger. Toring the proceedings; the charge of all lastics from the Fost of the United States in payment of debts due the Fost Office.—Gen. H. B. Craig coloni

Liout. Saxton, United States army, in charge of eugra

on. Samuel Hein, disbursing agent. George Mathiot, electrotypist. Joseph Saxton, assistant to supe

office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; in Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the inspection Office, in charge of the chief clork.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, eag., First Assistant Postmaster General; and theorem clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and decentinasnes of post office, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and relate to the establishment and decentinasnes of post office, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and relate and local agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are faraished with marking and rating stumps and lotte balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and with the superintendence of the soveral agencies scattelished for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the apervision of the ocean mail steaming lines, and of the foreign and iterustional postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H Dundas, eag., Second Assistant Postmaters General, and twenty six cierks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and Proceedings respecting the frequency of tripe, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivation of all the routes; the course of the mail between the regulations for the government of the domestic mail survice of the United States. In prepares the advertisements for mail distribution, said the regulations for the government of the domestic mail survice of the United States. In prepares the advertisements for mail distribution, and the replantment of mail measurement of the formal proposals, receives the bule, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, mail the admitted to it for transportation service on the applications for the establish

ucperturent, as well as all appearations and receipts for postage stamp and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Impection Office.—Benj. N. Clements, esq., chief clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the action of the reports of receiving and examining the survice of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the deimquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags and mall-locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail convarues. All cases of mail depreciation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or liegal tase of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to the All communications respecting lest money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mull-locks and keys, should be directed the supervisers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complisits against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "inspection Office. Post Office Postartiment."

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper heing the office of the Secretary and of two bureaus attached thereto, viz. Bureau of Navy yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Citching, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hen, Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Webb, esq. chief clark, and eleven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the navel cataloisment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intraced to him, under the general direction of the President of the United State, she, by the constitution, is commander in-chief of the array and navy, all instructions to commander in-chief of the array and navy, all instructions to commanders of equations and commanders of vessels, all orders of efficers, commissions of officers both in the navy and starine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrast officers, of the emissioned and warrast officers, of the secretary's uffice. All the duties of the different breasus as performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanding from him. The general appointmedience of the marine corps forms, also, a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by lym.

Second Completeller's Office.—J M. Cutts, esq., Comptroller, and seventeen clorks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and reddering the accounts of the army, may, and Indian departments if the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising the feeton.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs.—Samuel Ingham, esq., Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and nucteon clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and four clerks, and one draughteman. This bureau has clarge of all ordance and ordance and ordance and ordance the fourth of the customs revenue and disbursements, and four clerks, and one draughteman. This bureau has clarge of all ordance and ordance and ordance and ordance and ordance stores, the manufacture of particular ordance and ordance stores, the manufacture of particular ordance of camon, gons, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditors.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, surgeon United States may, chief of buryan; our passed assistant surgeon United States may, and two clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical states, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of bospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, neven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The ollowing bureaus are attached to this department:

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York. Adjutant General's Office —Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General Assistants — Brevot Major & D. Townsend, Brevot Capt. S. Williams and Brevot Capt. J. P. Gareselie. Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John F. Lee; nine clerka and one meiscenger. In this office are kept allow records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is been where all multitary commissions are made out.

Res bere where all nultary commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup,
quartermaster general. Assistants—Colonel C. Tissmas, Captain M. S.
Miller, and Brevet Major J. Beiger; eleven cherks and one messesuper.

Paysmaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larract, paymaster general,
Major T. J. Leslie, district paymaster; eight clerks and one messesser.